# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1866.

## The Convention Again.

The proceedings of the Convention published to-day will be found quite interesting and important.

It will be seen that the amendment to the Constitution fixing the basis of representation hereafter upon the number of white population for the House of Commons and property or taxation for the Senate, has been passed and requires only the ratification of the people in August next to make it permanent. It seems that this amendment was a compromise between the East and West. To change the basis of representation has long been the object of the West, and most of the leading men from that section contended for that basis for both Houses, but the compromise has been agreed upon. Should this amendment be incorporated in our State Constitution, as it doubtless will, the Senate will remain about as it is, but most of the Eastern counties which now send two and three members to the House of Commons. will lose one, which will very materially increase the strength of the West in that body. It is not thought New Hanover will be affected in either House by the amendment.

We understand the appointment is to be made by the next Legislature, should the people ratify this ordinance, and that for the next election, an amendment was added to the election ordinance by Mr. Phillips of Orange, making a special apportionment for the next Legislature, by which the Senate will remain about as it is, and the East lose some ten or fifteen members which is not thought to be as great a loss as will result from the permanent apportionment.

An ordinance has also been adopted, as we predicted in our last, postponing the election for State officers until the third Thursday in October. The election on the first Thursday in August will be devoted entirely to the amended Constitution. This will leave the State without a Legislature from the first Thursday in August until the third Thursday in October, but we hope no injury will result to the State from it, as we think two sessions of the Convention and two of the Legislature is enough for one poor State "so called," in twelve months.

The Stay Law was still under consideration at our latest dates, with every prospect of its pas-

she demanded. Her cession of the Elbe Duchies to the Germanic Diet, which probably is the moving cause of the war, at least secures that Diet as pathway to the sea with all her strength and enthu-So far as matters have progressed, we should passage.

judge that Austria will be attacked on the North by Prussia and on the South by Italy. Her arnies are nearly equal in strength to those of both these powers combined, and the struggle must neessarily be desperate and uncertain. The London Times, in its speculations, supposes that in her operations against Prussia. Austria will deliver her low upon Silesia, a province forming the Southastern portion of Prussia, conquered from Ausria by Frederick the Great, in 1742. This province is traversed by what on the Continent is called a large liver, the Oder, but is only navigable or small barges to Breslau, the capital city of Sile-

The conflict, should it come to the last resort will be of immense magnitude. At the outset, three great Powers, with several small States are involved, and the yet more powerful governments of France and Russia will be almost necessarily quarters in Richmond, now it encamps in the White House. drawn into it. The result will undoubtedly be a great change of boundaries of the contending powers, greater possibly than that resulting from any former European wars. Result as it may, the istute and scheming Napoleon, who now stands with selfish neutrality, watching the brewing quarrel between the German powers, will reap the

benefit. In the meantime, the first effect of these foreign difficulties is to run up gold in this country to a figure higher than it has been in a twelve month, because it is supposed Europe will need

all the gold she can command, which will send back upon us large numbers of American securities now held abroad. We believe a contrary effect will be the final result : that the unsettled state of Europe will cause heavy investments in the bonds of our government, if our own political troubles do not awe the shrewd financiers of the old world. The fear of conscription must soon send many thousand able-bodied emigrants to our shores, and next to England, who stands upon the very threshold of the struggle, it would seem that the United States must be benefited by this war.

Major Gee. We are glad to publish elsewhere, the letter of placed in order.

Collection of Taxes.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Convention, that an ordinance has pased a friendly, and most probably as an aiding power its second reading, extending the time for the in the conflict. The interest as well as the pride Sheriffs to make their returns of taxes, until the of Austria will impel her to protect her narrow first of January next. As the ordinance met with feeble opposition, after a thorough discussion, there seems to be little or no doubt of its final

Disguise Thrown Off.

The proceedings of the first session of the Anti-

Slavery Society, held in New York, under the Presidency of Wendell Phillips, manifest the real purpose, without any attempt at disguise, of the Radical party. Wendell Phillips said, amid much applause, that he hated the word Constitution, and called upon Congress to "continue in session forever," and at "whatever cost," or "by the exercise of whatever despotism," to secure the safety of the nation-meaning the Radical party. He confessed that his languge was "revolutionary," but said that to talk otherwise was to surrender the results of the war. We append two of the nu-

# merous resolutions adopted

" Resolved, That the rebellion has not ceased ; it has only changed its weapons. Once it fought, now it in-trigues; once it followed Lee in arms, now it follows Presilent Johnson in guile and chicanery; once it had its head-Resolved. That the President has betraved the lova North; is bent on giving it over, bound hand and foot, into the hands of its once conquered foe; that he should long ago have been impeached for gross usurpation in his manifest use of his high powers to aid rebellion, and for the treasonable purpose of defeating the secure and peace-ful settlement of the nation."

Those of our readers who are familiar with the antecedents of the Chief Justice of the United States, may be disgusted but cannot be surprised, when they learn that he sent to this revolutionary society a letter approving its objects. As the matter stands, the Chief Justice of the United States is placed before the country as the advocate of revolution and of the impeachment of the President, over which it is his constitutional duty to preside, the Senate sitting as the court.

COTTON MACHINE .- We were shown yesterday, by Mr Haas, of the firm of Shackelford, Haas & Co., a machine for spinning and weaving Cotton. It is of English manufacture, having been made in Manchester, England, by Preston & Co., and is said to be of the most improved style and patent.

This machine, or rather the disjointed parts of it, are now being thoroughly overhauled and cleaned, having been somewhat rusted with a long sea voyage.

There were originally two different setts of shaftings and running apparatus attached to the machine, but it is not probable that more than one complete sett can be

our own feelings in the presence of this great and sad event; yet it is dide not only to him, but to ourselves, to express, however inadequately, our high appreciation of his intellect, the energy and irresistable cogency of his logic, the attractive and manly fairness to his adversary (often stating his propositions more clearly and stored to the presence of the aversary ble resources both of argument and illustration, the deble resources both of argument and illustration, the de-monstrative power of his analogies, from every depart-ment of the law, and the clear stream of his eloquence, flowing over the richest gems of thought and bearing the delighted hearer on to his inevitable conclusion, we hesitate not to say that no man has better deserved to bear the pain of pre-eminence assigned him by his brethren,

or has ever worn it with more modesty, dignity and Titlow: "his orders are from Washington, as And while the committee feel that it is of Mr. Badger mine are from him." as a lawyer, that they are more properly required to speak, it will not be improper in them to recall to your minds, that able and unprecedent fact in his political ca-reer which furnished the highest evidence alike of his eagerly; "there must be some mistake. No such statesmanship and social virtues, viz: that when he re-tired from the U.S. Senate, that body unanimously adoptthe history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and delay until he answers.'

ed a resolution regretting his loss. To refrain from alluding to his sense of religious obli-"My orders are peremptory, said the officer, and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let gations would be to ignore the crowning excellence of his character. me advise you to submit with patience. As a sol-

That subject throughout life engaged his profound thoughts and most diligent inquiry, and it is gratifying to record that the first jurist and statesman of our times was also one of the humblest members of the Church. Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: 1st. Resolved, That we owe it to the memory of this

great and good man to mark our sense of his loss, by some more lasting memorial than this hasty tribute. 2d. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five members of this Bar, who shall select some mem-

ber to deliver an oration on the life and public services of life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill the late Hon. George E. Badger, at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover County. 3d. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourn

ing for 30 days. 4th. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the Chairman, with the sincere condolence than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death.

of this Bar. to the family of the deceased A. M. WADDELL,

The Chairman appointed on the committee to select an orator, John L. Holmes, William S. Devane, B. K. Moore, Bobert Strange and Hon. S. J. Person. the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one Upon motion, it was ordered that the city papers be quested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right

The meeting then adjourned. R. S FRENCH. Chairman.

D. J. DEVANE,

Scenes and Incidents of the Life of the Ex-Confederate President in the Casemate at Fortress Monroe\_Extract from the Diary of the Post Surgeon\_The Torture of the Prisoner\_Opinions of the Confederate Leader in Social and Political Affairs\_Inside History of the Confederacy\_ Comments on the Military Policy of the North and the South\_Who were the Great Generals ?

The story of the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, written by the Surgeon of the post, who for the first seven months of that imprisonment professionally attended the fallen President of the Confederate States, and dedicated to the Secretary of

cup, I remarked that here was a contradiction of weapon, or means of self-destruction. "I demand. the assertion implied in the old army question. Captain, that you let me see the commanding of-"Who ever saw cold coffee in a tin cup?" referring to ficer. Can he pretend that such shackles are rethe eagerness with which soldiers of all classes. quired to secure the safe custody of a weak old when campaigning, seek for and use this beverage. "I cannot drink it," he remarked, "though fond "It could serve no purpose," replied Captain of coffee all my life. It is the poorest article of the sort I have ever tasted; and if your government pays for such stuff as coffee, the purchasing quarter-"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, master must be getting rich. It surprises me, too, for I thought your soldiers must have the bestoutrage as you threaten me with is on record in many of my Generals complaining of the difficul-

ties they encountered in seeking to prevent our people from making volunteer truces with your soldiers whenever the lines ran near each other for the purpose of exchanging the tobacco we had in abundance against your coffee and sugar."

dier, Mr. Davis, vou know I must execute orders." Told him to spend as little time in hed as he "These are not orders for a soldier." shouted could : that exercise was the best medicine for dysted the prisoner, losing all control of himself.peptic patients. To this he answered by uncovering They are orders for a jailer-for a hangman, the blankets from his feet and showing me his shack which no soldier wearing a sword should accept eled ankles.

I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. "It is impossible for me, Doctor : I cannot even The war is over, the South is conquered ; I have stand erect. These shackles are very heavy : ] no longer any country but America. and it is for know not, with the chain, how many pounds. If the honor of America, as for my own honor and I try to move they trip me, and have already abraded broad patches of skin from the parts they me ! kill me !" he cried, passionately throwing his touch. Can you devise no means to pad or cusharms wide open and exposing his-breast, "rather ion them, so that when I try to drag them along they may not chafe me so intolerably? My limbs have so little flesh on them, and that so weak as to be easily lacerated."

> At sight of this I turned away, promising to see what could be done, as exercise was the chief medical necessity in his case ; and at this moment the first thrill of sympathy for my patient was experienced.

That afternoon, at an interview sought with Ma hand resting on the back of it, the brawny meor General Miles, my opinion was given that the chanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackphysical condition of State-prisoner Davis required les over the ankle so raised ; but, as if with the the removal of his shackles, until such time as his vehemence and strength which frenzy can impart, health should be established on some firmer basis. even to the weekest invalid. Mr. Davis suddenly Exercise he absolutely needed, and also some alle seized his assailant and hurled him half-way across viation of his abnormal nervous excitement. No

drugs could aid a digestion naturally weak and so impaired, without exercise; nor could anything in he pharmacopæia quiet nerves so overwrought and shattered, while the continual irritation of the fetters was counterpoising whatever medicines might be given. "You believe it, then, a medical necessity?" queried General Miles.

"I do most earnestly."

"Then I will give the matter attention ;" and

t this point for the present the affair ended. vis ; "I have been a soldier in the armies of Amer-May 26th.-Called with the officer of the day Captain James B. King, at 1 P. M. Found Mr. Davis in bed, complaining of intense debility, but could not point to any particular complaint. The pain in his head had left him last night, but had been brought back this afternoon and aggravated the noise of mechanics employed in taking down the wooden doors between his cell and the exterior guard-room and replacing these with iron gratings, so that he could at all times be seen by the sentries in the outside room as well as by two " silent ment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before friends," who were the unspeaking companions of his Noticed that the prisoner's dinner lay untouched on its tin plate near his bedside, his meals being brought in by a silent soldier, who placed food on its table and then withdrew. Had remarked before that he scarcely touched the food served to him, his appetite being feeble at best, and his digestion out of order. Quitting him, called on General Miles, and recommended that I be allowed to place the prisoner on a diet corresponding with his condition. which required light and nutritious food. Consent was immediately given, and I had prepared and sent over from my quarters some tea and toast for his evening's meal. Calling about 7 P. M., found Mr. Davis greatly improved, the tea and toast having given him, he said, new life. Though he had not complained of the fare, he was very thankful for the change. He then commenced talking,-and let me here say that I encouraged him in this, believing conversation and some human sympathy the best medicines that could be given to one in his stateon the subject of the weather. How has the weather been-rough or fair ? In this huge casement, and unable to crawl to the embrasure, he could not tell whether the weather was rough or smooth, nor how the wind was blow-"All my family are at sea, you are aware, on their way to Savannah : and I know the dangers of going down the coast at this season of the year too well to be without intense alarm. My wife and four children, with other relatives, are on board the Clyde, and these propellers roll dread-On the morning of May 24th, I was sent for about half-past 8 A. M., by Major General Miles ; He then explained with great clearness of det He then explained with great clearness of detail and evidently having studied the subject, why the being ill, and that I had been assigned as his med- dangers of going down the coast in rough weather were so much greater than coming North. Going down, ships had to hug the shore-often running dangerously near the treacherous horrors of Capo Hatteras : while in running North they stood out from land to catch the favoring gulf stream, to avoid which they had to run in shore as close as He appeared intensely anxious on the subject, recurring to it frequently and speculating on the probable position of the Clyde at this time .-'Should she be lost," he remarked, "it will be 'all my pretty chickens and their dam at one fell swoop,' it will be the obliteration of my name and "Mrs. Davis, too," he continued, "has much to contend with. Her sister has been very ill, and her two nurses left her while here, and she could procure no others. My only consolation is, that some of my paroled people are on board, and soldiers make excellent nurses. Soldiers are fond of children. Perhaps the roughness of their camp life makes the contrasted playfulness of infancy so pleasant. Charles of Sweden, Frederick the Great, was officer of the day ; "I fear, Doctor, you will ty. The Duke of Wellington is the only eminent commander of whom no trait of the sort is record

F. D. POISSON, | Secretaries.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN PRISON.

the room On this Captain Titlow turned, and seeing that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that orders must be enforced at any cost. "Why compel me," he said. "to add the further indignity of personal violence to the necessity of your being ironed ?" "I am a prisoner of war," fiercely retorted Da-

From the New York World of Saturday 16th.

ica, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done." Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the

"Do your duty, blacksmith," said the officer. walking towards the embrasure as if not caring to A. EMPIE, M. LONDON. witness the performance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview." At these words the blacksmith advanced with

to its final passage.

There is nothing the Convention has done since Raleigh. So great was the prejudice against all it met that will give so much gratification to the keepers of Confederate prisons and so universal people of the State, as the adoption of the resolu- was the demand for their blood by the Northern tion to adjourn sine die, on the 25th inst. (next people, we knew that the Commission must natu-Monday.) As it requires but a majority of the rally partake of those feelings to some extent.-And, too, we are aware how easy it was for men body to rescind the resolution, we are much afraid that it will be done. Many of the members are to be found who are prepared to swear to anything already leaving and barely a quorum will be left in order to convict the keeper of "the Salisbury to transact business this week. We hope that all prison pen." Laboring under all these disadvantages, we were prepared for the Government to of these gentlemen will have a speedy and safe journey home and that most of them will find it make a strong case against Major Gee. But as the evidence for the defence, step by step,

not only profitable, but necessary for them to remain there.

#### Prison Life of Ex-President Davis.

We surrender much of our space to-day, and will do so in our next week's issue, to copious ex tracts from Dr. Craven's book on the prison life of Mr. Davis. We deem no apology necessary in so doing, as they will be found to be of thrilling interest. The book from which these extracts are his immediate acouittal. taken, is from the pen of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John J. Craven, M. D., who was physician to the distinguished prisoner from May 25 to December 25, 1865. Dr. Craven's political sentiments and military position will relieve him of any sus picion of being favorable to the unfortunate ex-President, whose physician he was for the first seven months of his imprisonment. But despite his political prejudices, Dr. Craven has told the truth, and in doing so has recorded the most hidof battle themselves are too brave to harbor malcous and cruel chapter in American history, for lice and too honorable to prostrate their duty and their oaths to bloody fanaticism. with this diary of Dr. Craven, and the report of

Dr. Cooper, his successor, the tale of the prison life of President Davis is complete, and for heartless cruelty it surpasses the tortures inflicted upon lotte correspondent of the Augusta Sentinel and Napoleon in his terrible imprisonment on the barren shores of St. Helena.

While the whole world will read these revelations the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, which will believe he was acquitted triumphantly. with just indignation, the Southern people will ever lend an interest to that structure. feel a natural and commendable pride that he who represented his people with so much ability and Confederate States Armory was burned. This christian fortitude in days of prosperity, and who Armory was the repository of all damaged and exercised the extraordinary and necessary power imperfect arms, of all sorts and sizes, gathered vested in him with so much dignity and clemenfrom the various battle fields in Northern and cy, that now, in the defeat of his people and the Eastern Virginia. The wood belonging to the overthrow of their cause, the noble victim bears, Armory having been consumed, the iron was sold in his sufferings and imprisonment the honor of the one and the righteousness of the other, with a gar Iron Works, becoming the purchasers. Capt. meekness and dignity that tells more of the good- Smith, the Engineer in charge of the rebuilding ness of his heart and the greatness of his intellect of the bridge, gave an order on the Tredegar than all his achievements on the field, in the fo- Works for the necessary iron for its completion. rum or in the cabinet.

The muskets, rifles and bayonets were used to fill The Richmond Whig, in speaking of Dr. Cra- the order, and were converted into chains and ven's book, says that it will go all over the world other iron work necessary to give the bridge the and will descend to posterity embalming in per- very high grade of strength required.

We have been led into error by our Ralaigh co- our Raleigh correspondent, giving us the highly To describe the different portions of this, to us, complicated arrangement, would be a task far beyond our most temporaries in supposing that the office of Lieu- gratifying rumor of the acquittal of Major John vivid imagination, there being a thousand diminutive cogtenant Governor had been created. It now ap- H. Gee, who has been under trial for the last three pears that it had only passed its second reading, months. In addition to our letter, we see by the could be counted in a short space of time. and judging from the proceedings of Saturday, it Raleigh papers that the opinion that the Comnot guilty, was freely given and believed in

swept away the thin veil of suspicion the prosecu-

Having been a careful reader of the entire case,

we do not hesitate to say, that in our opinion, not

one charge has been sustained, and we are pre-

pared to believe that the finding, which probably

as already been approved by Gen. Ruger and

an innocent and good man has found his vindica-

ion at the hands of those who breasted the storm

An Historic Bridge.

There is a fact which we gather from the Char-

At the time of the evacution of Richmond the

as scraps, Messrs. Anderson & Co., of the Trede

It is the intention of the owner of the machine to place would seem as if there exists some doubt in regard mission had unanimously agreed upon a verdict of it in operation at a point convenient to the city, provided sufficient encouragement is given him to justify the inauguration of the enterprise.

In this connection we can but add, encourage home manufactures. The advantages to be derived from the erection of a manufactory, like the one alluded to, in our midst, are innumerable. Many poor females who now ply their needle as a means of support, would obtain permanent employment if this manufactory was once estab-

> Through this factory a great deal of cotton would be retained for home consumption, and the cloth required for domestic use could be purchased at home, whereby the money expended would be retained in circulation here among us, and the additional cost of transportation on

the goods would be saved. Our people cannot fail to perceive the advantages and benefits to be derived from the existence of such an estion had been able to throw over the prisoner, and tablishment in our own vicinity, and we can see no plausi-

the proofs of his great kindness and care was ble reason why the gentleman who has set the enterprise on foot, should not receive the encouragement due shown by the corroborative testimony of half an his efforts. Of this, however, we have no doubt, and hundred of witnesses, many of them being Federal we will venture to add, that if notice was given that subprisoners, we feel that not only justice to the prisscriptions for stock in the proposed factory would be reoner, but the truth and intelligence of the Court ceived, we have no fears but that the whole amount of and the reputation of the Government demand stock would be taken in a very short time.

Any one wishing to take a look at the machinery, can be accommodated on application to Mr. Haas.

> For the Journal. The Case of Maj. Gee.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18, 1866.

Messrs. Editorsforwarded to Washington City, is an honorable I have the honor to report the trial of Maj. John and unanimous acquittal. Should our opinion prove correct, the whole country will rejoice that

H. Gee at an end. The counsel for the defence, D. P. Holland, of Florida, and John Wilder, of Massachusetts, have succeeded in proving his innocence, leaving no

him (Gee) to be everything that was humane and kind, that his conduct toward the prisoners of war

They (the counsel) deserve great credit for the skill with which they conducted the case, and Chronicle not generally known in regard to the their untiring energy is worthy of emmulation. Bridge recently built over the Catawba river, on The decision has not been published, though all

Messrs, Editors :

It being necessary to establish new offices on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, perhaps a few suggestions as to the proper means of procedure may not be amiss. Postmaster General to establish an office. In this application the distance and direction of the proposed office from the four nearest offices, one in each direction, as they existed before the war.

in selecting a name, to have it dissimilar from any

the Treasury appeals in no ordinary fashion to the attention of all Americans. Without attempting to-day, to review the work critically, and contenting ourselves with this simple statement of its auwheels, and more small connecting links and pieces than thorship and of the circumstances under which it appears-a statement which carries with it ample demonstration to every capable and candid person of its authenticity and impartiality-we proceed to lay before our readers such copious ex-

THE PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS BEGINS

MAY 21, 1865.--The procession into the fort was under the immediate inspection of Major-General Halleck and Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War; Colonel Pritchard of the Michigan cavalry, who immediately effected the capture, be-ing the officer in command of the guard from the

vessel to the fort. First came Major-General Miles holding the arm of Mr. Davis, who was dressed in a suit of plain Confederate gray, with a gray slouched hat-always thin, and now looking much wasted and very haggard. Immediately after these came Colonel Pritchard, accompanying Mr. Clay,

of its grave interest and value.

with a guard of soldiers in their rear. Thus they passed through files of men in blue from the Engineer's Landing to the Water Battery Postern and on arriving at the casemate which had been fitted up into cells for their incarceration, Mr. Davis was shown into casement No. two and Clay into No. four, guards of soldiers being stationed in the cells numbered one, three and five, upon each side of them. They entered; the heavy doors clanged behind them, and in that clang was rung

the final knell of the terrible but now extinct rebellion Being ushered into his inner cell by General Miles, and the two doors leading thereinto from the guard-room being fastened, Mr. Davis, af-

ter surveying the premises for some moments. and looking out through the embrasure with such thoughts passing over his lined and expressive face as may be imagined, suddenly seated himself in a chair, placing both hands on his knees, and asked one of the soldiers pacing up and down within his cell this significant question:

"Which way does the embrasure face?" The soldier was silent.

Mr. Davis, raising his voice a little, repeated the inquiry.

But again dead silence, or only the measured the fainter echoes of the four without.

Addressing the other soldier, as if the first had been deaf and had not heard him, the prisoner again repeated his inquiry. But the second soldier remained silent as the that he had heard the question, but was forbidden

to speak. "Well," said Mr. Davis, throwing his hands up and breaking into a bitter laugh, "I wish my men could have been taught your discipline !" and then, rising from his chair, he commenced pacing back and forth before the embrasure, now looking

at the silent sentry across the most, and anon at the two silently pacing soldiers who were his companions in the casement.

His sole reading matter, a Bible and praverbook, his only companions those two silent guards. his only food the ordinary rations of bread and beef served out to the soldiers of the garrisonthus passed the first day and night of the ex-Pres- to counteract your art; and I suppose there must ed in rough sea, I spoke of one called the Burnident's confinement,

SEWARD AND STANTON DISGRACE AMERICA-AN INVA-LID IN IRONS. On the morning of the 23d of May, a vet bitter-

sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

man, so guarded and in such a fort as this ?'

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a mohis four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one securing the rivet on the tracts from the pages as will enable them to judge right ankle, while the other turned the key on the padlock on the left.

> This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor. Then slowly raising himself and turn-ing round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seems first to have recalled him to his situation, and dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at bief intervals : "Oh, the shame, the shame

It may here be stated, though out of its due order-that we may get rid in haste of "an unpleasant subject-that Mr. Davis some two months later, when frequent visits had made him more free of converse, gave me a curious explanation of the last feature of this incident.

He had been speaking of suicide, and denouncing it as the worst form of cowardice and folly. "Life is not like a commission that we can resign when disgusted with the service. Taking it by your own hand is a confession of judgment to al that your worst enemies can allege. It has often flashed across me as a tempting remedy for neuralgic torture ; but thank God ! I never sought my own death but once, and then when completely ing.

frenzied and not master of my actions. When they came to iron me that day, as a last resource of desperation, I seized a soldier's musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp, hoping that in the scuffle and surprise, some of his com rades would shoot or bayonet me.'

was told that State-prisoner Davis complained of ical attendant.

Calling upon the prisoner-the first time I had ever seen him closely -he presented a very miserable and afflicting aspect. Stretched upon his pallet and very much emaciated. Mr. Davis appeared a mere fascine of raw and tremulous nerves—his they could when steering South. foot-falls of the two pacing sentries within, and eye restless and fevered, his head continually shifting from side to side for a cool spot on the pillow. and his case clearly one in which intense cerebral excitement was the first thing needing attention. He was extremely despondent, his pulse full and at ninety, tongue thickly coated, extremities cold. first, a slight twitching of his eyes only intimating and his head troubled with a long established neuralgic disorder. Complained of his thin camp mattress and pillow stuffed with hair, adding, that he was so emaciated and his skin chafed easily against the slats ; and, as these complaints were well founded, I ordered an additional hospital mattress and softer pillow, for which he thanked me courteously.

"But I fear, he said, as, having prescribed, was about taking my leave, accompanied by Captain Evans, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, who One whose case can reflect on you little credit .-There are circumstances at work outside your art

This last was said with a faint smile, and I tried "Once." Iadded. "when her captain was asked to cheer him, assuring him, if he would only keep what was her draught of water, he replied that he quiet and endeaver to get some rest and sleep, did not know to an inch the height of her smokewhich my prescription was mainly addressed to stack, but it was from the top of that to her obtain, that he would be well in a few days. For keel." the rest, of course a physician could have no feel-This and other anecdotes, amused the patient ings nor recognize any duties but towards his pa-for some quarter of an hour : and whatever could give his mind a moment's repose was in the line of

be a conflict between your feelings as a soldier side, formerly stationed at Port Royal, of which of the Union and your duties as a healer of the the common remark was, that in every three rolls she went clean round.

With respect, O. S. For the Journal. Post Office Matters. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19, 1866.

A petition should be made to the First Ass'

should be correctly stated. Care should be taken

stain on his character, on the contrary proving was that of a friend instead of an enemy.

petual infamy the memories of the men who have committed or permitted the cruelties here depicted. Better for Halleck, Miles, Stanton, and others, that they had never been born, or that millstones had been hung around their necks and they cast into the sea, than that their names should be associated with these transactions. Imagine for a moment what only one generation hence will jailors !

Dr. Craven has rendered a great service to justice, humanity and truth, now and hereafter, by his disclosure of the dreadful secrets of Mr. Davis prison-house.

### War in Europe.

This seems truly to be an age of wars. One continent is yet laboring under the terrible effects of the grandest revolution that has ever been re corded, and the other is marshaling her forces for a conflict, which, if we judge of the resources and strength of the contending powers, will be conducted on yet a grander scale. The news by the steamer City of Paris, which we have given, destroys almost every hope of peace. The Peace Congress, which had been inaugurated under the auspices of the French Emperor, has been abandoned. The conduct and position of Austria is made the convenient pretext for this abandonment. This failing, others, as seemly, would have presented themselves, so determined appears, not only

this power, but Prussia and Italy, also, to maintain A business letter received by us from Mt. Airy, says, speaking of the crops : "In all this section their position, and to rectify their very inconof country both of North Carolina and Virginia, venient boundaries. It could hardly have been expected of Austria to have entered into the Conthe prospect for a Wheat crop is gloomy in the exference in so hopeless a minority, unless with the treme. The Corn is very small. Physically and stipulations being agreed upon before hand, which politically, the future is unpromising."

other office in the State. Thus were the weapons of the gallant dead (Confederate and Federal alike) gathered from the now historical battle fields in Old Virginia, from change should be stated. the Wilderness to Petersburg, converted into the uses of peace and the restoration of harmony and good will. We sincerely trust as the arms of their dead comrades are thus welded into the blessed be thought of Jefferson Davis, and what of his living will be stacked together in brotherly love married.

and cordial reunion.

Congress. On Thursday last, Mr. Whaley, of West Virgi- of age. nia, presented the credentials of Hon. Lewis Hanes, elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Eldridge offered objection that the committee had made its final report, and, consequently was discharged. The Speaker overruled the objection, stating that the Committee had not been discharged ; that various matters had been referred to it, which it had not reported back, and that, at all events, the House had the right to refer a matter to it.

The bill to establish certain assay offices and liscontinue certain branch mints was taken up and finally passed. The branch mint at Charlotte, in this State, was among those discontinued under the provisions of this bill.

## The Crops.

If an old office is to be opened, and it is desi-The application should be accompanied by a petition for the appointment of a Postmaster, and the name of some person forwarded who is competent under the laws, which require that the

Postmaster should take the oath (test oath), should

Every Postmaster must attend to his office in

Where a Postmaster cannot receive his mail from the Agent in person, or by his sworn assis-District of this State, which was referred to the to and from the Post Office. This messenger tant, he must have a sworn messenger to convey it must be over 16 years of age. Colored persons are eligible for carriers.

Very Respectfully. B. B. VASSALL. Special Agent P. O. D. For the Journal. The Late Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

A meeting of the Bar of Wilmington was called at the Court Room, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of commemorating their profound sense of the loss which they in common with the profession throughout the State have suffered in the death of the late Hon. George E. Badger. On motion, Hon. R. S. French was called to the Chair, as death. and F. D. Poisson and D. J. Devane, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

paid a short but glowing tribute to the pre-eminent abilities and lofty integrity of the deceased. A committee consisting of Messre, A. M. Waddell, M.

Chair, who, in a short time offered through A. M. Wadchest : dell, Eeq., the following resolutions :

me ? Your committee teel their inability to discharge the duty

er trial was in store for the proud spirit-a trial severer, probably, than has ever in modern times rable to change the name, the reasons for the been inflicted upon any one who had enjoyed such eminence. This morning Jefferson Davis was Shackeled.

It was while all the swarming camps of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgiaover two hundred thousand bronzed and laurelled veterans-were preparing for the Grand Review of weapons of peace and prosperity, so those of the be twenty-one years of age, and, if a woman, un- the next morning, in which, passing in endless cial order of the Secretary of War, or whether Gen- nothing to pad or cushion his shackles. He could succession before the mansion of the President.

the conquering military power of the nation was person or by an assistant, also sworn, according to lay down its arms at the feet of the Civil Auto law. The assistant must be over sixteen years thority, that the following scene was enacted at interview ended.

Fort Monroe : Captain Jerome E. Titlow, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, fol-

weary after a sleepless night, the food placed near to him the preceding day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bedside. The the food placed near the evening brought tobacco with me, and Mr. Davis filled his pipe, which was the sole article he May 27th —Called in the morning with the official

"Well!" said Mr. Davis, as they entered, slighty raising his head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir," Davis leaped instantly from his recumbent attitude, a flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid ask for nothing."

He was now much calmer, feverish symptoms

towered up to its full height-now appearing to that the foot-falls of the two sentrics within his knew it had been sent to the newspapers on the swell with indignation and then to shrink with chamber made it difficult for him to collect his afternoon of its transpiring-he interlaced his fin-London and A. Empie, Esqrs., were appointed by the the shackles-he said slowly and with a laboring touching his pipe-he hoped to become tranquil.

"My God ! You cannot have been sent to iron

"Such are my orders, sir," replied the officer, "active service" for some time-as indeed was the hand that I might feel his pulse :

Mr. Davis turned to the officer of the day, and his cure. demanded whether he had been shackled by spe-

eral Miles had considered this violent course essen- take no exercise, or but the feeblest, and with great tial to his safe-keeping? The Captain replied that pain, while they were on. he knew nothing of the matter; and so our first To this gave an evasive To this gave an evasive answer, not knowing what might be the action of General Miles, and

On quitting Mr. Davis, I at once wrote to Mafearing to excite false hopes. No such half-way jor Church, Assistant Adjutant General, advising measures as padding would suffice to meet the ne that the prisoner be allowed tobacco-to the want cessity of his case; while their adoption, or suglowed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assis- of which, after a life-time of use, he had referred gestion, might defer the broader remedy that was tant, the latter carrying in his hands some heavy as one of the probable partial causes of his illness needed. On leaving he requested me in the mornand harshly-rattling shackles. As they entered, —though not complainingly, nor with any request Mr. Davis was reclining on his bed, feverish and that it be given. This recommendation was ap-

Davis filled his pipe, which was the sole article he had carried with him from the Clyde, except the cer of the day, Captain Titlow. Found Mr. Davis

in bed, very weak and desponding. He had not "This is a noble medicine," he said, with some- slept. He had been kept awake by the heavy sursaid Captain Titlow; and as he spoke the senior thing as near a smile as was possible for his hag- ging of the wind through the big trees on the gard and shrupken features. "I hardly expected other side of the moat. Appeared much relieved it; did not ask for it, though the deprivation has when I told him the breeze was nothing like a storm, been severe. During my confinement here I shall though it blew north-easterly, which was favorable

to the ship containing his family.

He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with steadily decreasing, pulse already down to seventy-the thin fingers of his right hand, and then re- five, his brain less excitable, and his mind becom- when he was ironed. Would it be published, did The Chairman announced the cause of the meeting, and covering himself slowly, while his wasted figure ing more resigned to his condition. Complained I think? And on my remaining silent-for I terror, as he glanced from the captain's face to thoughts ; but added cheerfully that, with this- gers across his eyes, and ejaculated : "Oh, my poor wife, my poor, poor girl ! How the heart-This pipe, by the way, was a large and hand- rending narrative will afflict her !"

some one, made of meerschuam, with an amber He remained silent for some moments as I sat mouth-piece, showing by its color that it had seen beside his bed, and then continued, extending his assigned then in language worthy of the illustrious man, "Such are my orders, sir," replied the officer, "active service" for some time-as indeed was the hand that I might feel his pulse : beckoning the blacksmith to approach, who step- case, having been his companion during the stor- "I wish she could have been spared this know-